

# MAINE

YEAR STARTED CAPACITY-BUILDING: 1992  
 YEAR STARTED COMPREHENSIVE: 1994  
 TOTAL FUNDING THROUGH FY 1998: \$7,587,621



## DISEASE BURDEN

### Breast Cancer

#### From 1991 to 1995...

- 1,121 Maine women died from breast cancer.
- The average annual age-adjusted mortality rates for breast cancer per 100,000 women were:

	State	National
Overall	25.7	26.0
White	25.8	25.7
Black	-	31.5
Hispanic	-	15.0
Asian/Pacific Islander	-	11.3
American Indian/Alaska Native	-	11.8

Source: CDC National Center for Health Statistics, vital statistics data, underlying cause of death  
 Some data were excluded because there were 75,000 or fewer women in the denominator or 20 or fewer deaths in the numerator.

- The percent of women aged 50 and older reporting having a mammogram within the past 2 years:

	State	National
1992	65	56
1996	77	70

Source: CDC Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

#### In 1999, an estimated...

- 200 Maine women will lose their lives to breast cancer.
- 1,000 new cases of female breast cancer will be diagnosed.

Source: American Cancer Society, *Cancer Facts and Figures-1999*

### Cervical Cancer

#### From 1991 to 1995...

- 139 Maine women died from cervical cancer.
- The average annual age-adjusted mortality rates for cervical cancer per 100,000 women were:

	State	National
Overall	3.3	2.8
White	3.3	2.5
Black	-	6.1
Hispanic	-	3.5
Asian/Pacific Islander	-	2.7
American Indian/Alaska Native	-	3.4

Source: CDC National Center for Health Statistics, vital statistics data, underlying cause of death  
 Some data were excluded because there were 75,000 or fewer women in the denominator or 20 or fewer deaths in the numerator.

- The percent of women aged 18 and older reporting having a Papanicolaou (Pap) test within the past 3 years:

	State	National
1992	81*	79*
1996	88	90

Source: CDC Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

\* Within the previous 2 years

#### In 1999, an estimated...

- - \*Maine women will lose their lives to cervical cancer.<sup>†</sup>
- 100 new cases of cervical cancer will be diagnosed.

Source: American Cancer Society, *Cancer Facts and Figures-1999*

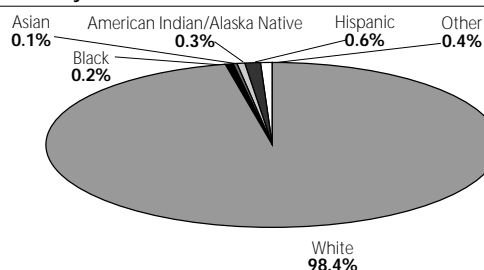
\*Some data were excluded because there would be 50 or fewer deaths or new cases.

<sup>†</sup>1998 data

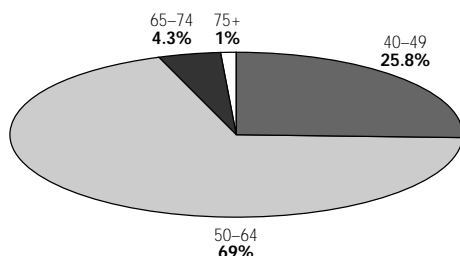
## CUMULATIVE MINIMUM DATA ELEMENTS

Percent Distribution of Mammograms Provided to Participants in the Maine Program, by Race/Ethnicity and Age, through 1998

#### by Race/Ethnicity



#### by Age Group (Years)

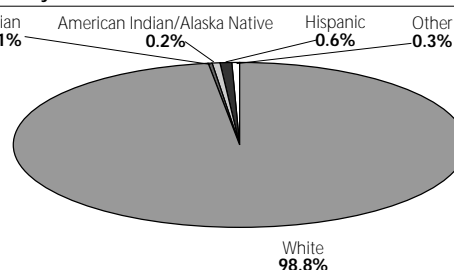


Number of Mammograms 3,165  
 given through the Maine program as of September 30, 1998

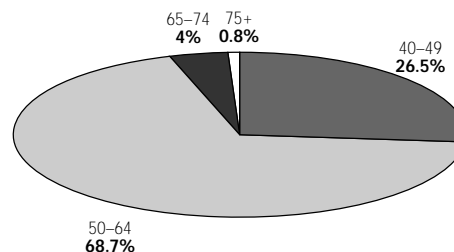
Source: Minimum Data Elements reported by state

Percent Distribution of Papanicolaou Tests Provided to Participants in the Maine Program, by Race/Ethnicity and Age, through 1998

#### by Race/Ethnicity



#### by Age Group (Years)



Number of Pap tests 3,205  
 given through the Maine program as of September 30, 1998

Source: Minimum Data Elements reported by state

## STATE LAWS AFFECTING BREAST CANCER

	✓	✓		✓			✓
Breast Cancer Screening and Education Programs	Reimbursement for Breast Cancer Screening	Reimbursement for Breast Reconstruction or Prosthesis	Accreditation of Facilities	Alternative Therapies	Reimbursement for Chemotherapy and/or Bone Marrow Transplants	Income Tax Checkoff for Breast Cancer Funds	Length of Stay/Inpatient Care Following Mastectomy

■ Reporting requirements for mammography services

## 1997 SCREENING ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS

- Women must be at or below 200 percent of the federal poverty level.
- To be eligible for a mammogram or a Pap test, women must be aged 40 or over.
- Women must be in-state residents, migrant workers, or residents of New Hampshire.

## PUBLIC EDUCATION AND OUTREACH:

- Statewide efforts: newspaper, radio, and television (PSA) messages; direct mailings; posters; church-based and worksite presentations
- Local efforts: newspaper and radio messages; paid television advertising; peer education; service organization and worksite presentations; incentive campaigns; direct mailings

## 1996 INSURANCE COVERAGE (%) IN MAINE

	Uninsured	Insured			Total
		Private	Medicare	Medicaid	
Women age 20–64	13	76	3	11	90
Women age 40–64	9	82	4	8	94

Source: U.S. Census Bureau's Current Population Survey

The percentage across categories may add to more than 100 because individuals may have had several sources of coverage during 1996.

## CONTACT

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## HIGHLIGHTS:

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention funds Maine's program for the early detection of breast and cervical cancers. The state began its capacity-building program in 1992. Two years later, in 1994, Maine developed a comprehensive program. The state has received funds totaling \$7,587,621 through FY 1998.

From 1991 through 1995, 1,121 Maine women died from breast cancer. The state's average annual age-adjusted mortality rate for breast cancer was 25.7 per 100,000 women, slightly below the national median of 26 per 100,000 women. The percent of Maine women aged 50 and older who reported having had a mammogram within the past two years increased from 65 percent in 1992 to 77 percent in 1996. The American Cancer Society estimated that in 1999, there would be 1,000 new cases of breast cancer diagnosed and 200 deaths from breast cancer in Maine women. From its inception through September 30, 1998, Maine's program provided 3,165 mammograms.

One hundred and thirty-nine women in Maine died from cervical cancer from 1991 to 1995. The average annual age-adjusted mortality rate for cervical cancer during this period was 3.3 per 100,000 women, slightly above the national median of 2.8 per 100,000 women. In 1996, 88 percent of Maine women aged 18 and older reported having had a Pap test within the past three years. In 1992, 81 percent of the state's women aged 18 and older reported having had a Pap test in the past two years. The American Cancer Society estimated that in 1999, there would be 100 new cases of cervical cancer diagnosed. In 1998, 50 or fewer deaths occurred due to cervical cancer in Maine women. From its inception through September 30, 1998, Maine's program provided 3,205 Pap tests.

Maine does legislate reimbursement for breast cancer screening and breast reconstruction or prosthesis. The state also requires physicians to inform patients of treatment options and legislates length of stay for inpatient care following mastectomy. While virtually all women aged 65 and older have insurance coverage through Medicare, 13 percent of Maine women between the ages of 20 and 64 are uninsured. In order to qualify for screening funded by the program in 1997, women in Maine had to be at or below 200 percent of the federal poverty level. In addition, 1997 guidelines specified that women had to be at least 40 years of age for a mammogram or a Pap test. Maine's public education and outreach efforts include posters; church-based presentations; and newspaper, radio, and television (PSA) messages. Many strategies target specific populations, such as the utilization of direct mailings; paid television advertising; and peer education.

Native American women from the Pleasant Point Passamaquoddy Tribe are served under the NBCCEDP through a separate CDC-funded tribal program.